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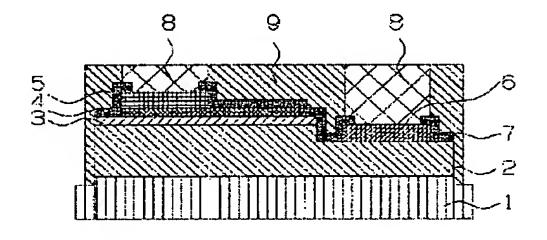
(54) LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE AND FORMING **METHOD THEREOF**

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SOLUTION: The light-emitting device is provided which lightemitting element where a comprises a semiconductor layer is provided on a substrate, a phosphor which absorbs a part of the light from the light-emitting element and emits a light of a wavelength longer than that, and a translucent mold member which comprises the phosphor and encloses the surface of the light- emitting element. At least one bump is provided on an electrode of the light- emitting element, with the upper surface of the bump almost flush with the upper surface of the translucent mold member.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] a part of light from the light emitting device which has a semi-conductor layer on a substrate, and this light emitting device -- absorbing -- it -- a long wave -- the luminescence equipment whose top face of this bump it is luminescence equipment which has the translucency mold member which has merit's fluorescent material with which light can emit light and this fluorescent material, and surrounds the front face of said light emitting device, and it has at least one bump on the electrode of said light emitting device, and is the top face and the abbreviation same flat surface of said translucency mold member.

[Claim 2] Said bump's thickness is luminescence equipment according to claim 1 which is 5 micrometers - 150 micrometers.

[Claim 3] The top face of the luminescence equipment which consists of said bump's top face and a top face of said translucency mold member is luminescence equipment [parallel to a substrate side base] according to claim 1 to 2.

[Claim 4] Said fluorescent material is luminescence equipment according to claim 1 to 3 which is one sort chosen from nitrogen content CaO-aluminum2O3-SiO2 fluorescent material activated by the yttrium aluminum garnet system fluorescent material activated by Ce, Eu, and/or Cr.

[Claim 5] Luminescence equipment according to claim 1 to 4 which has the reflective film of said light emitting device which followed the substrate side at least.

[Claim 6] a part of light from the light emitting device which is characterized by providing the following and which has a semi-conductor layer on a substrate, and this light emitting device — absorbing — it — a long wave — the formation approach of luminescence equipment of having the translucency mold member which has merit's fluorescent material with which light can emit light and this fluorescent material, and surrounds the front face of said light emitting device. The 1st process which forms a bump on the electrode of said light emitting device in the state of a wafer The 2nd process which makes the ingredient which serves as said translucency mold member so that said bump may be covered to the semi-conductor layer side of said light emitting device cover The 3rd process which exposes a bump's top face to said wafer base and parallel from a semi-conductor layer side by polish The 4th process which cuts said wafer dicing and by carrying out a scribe

[Claim 7] The formation approach of the luminescence equipment according to claim 6 which forms the translucency mold member of said light emitting device which followed the substrate side at least after said 4th process.

[Claim 8] The formation approach of the luminescence equipment according to claim 6 which forms the reflective film of said light emitting device which followed the substrate side at least after said 4th process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the long wavelength conversion mold luminescence equipment which has a semi-conductor light emitting device and the fluorescent material with which the light of long wavelength can emit light rather than it with respect to available luminescence equipment in a back light, a source of the illumination light, various indicators, a traffic light, etc. of liquid crystal, and its formation approach.

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[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The LED chip using the nitride semi-conductor (InxGayAll-x-yN, 0<=x<=1, 0<=y<=1) which is the semi-conductor light emitting device to which blue glow can emit light in high brightness was developed today. The light emitting device using a nitride semi-conductor has the inclination that it can be hard to obtain high power in the long wavelength field which has the wavelength more than green, the place to current, although an output is high as compared with the light emitting device which emits light in yellowish green from the red using ingredients, such as other GaAs(es) and AlInGaP, and the color shift by temperature has the descriptions, such as being few. On the other hand, a part of blue glow [at least] emitted from the LED chip on this LED chip was absorbed, and the light emitting diode with which a white system can emit light was developed by arranging the YAG:Ce fluorescent substance which is the fluorescent material with which yellow can emit light. (International public presentation number WO 98/No. 5078)

[0003] This light emitting diode arranges an LED chip at the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis in a cup of a mounting lead for example, and connects electrically said LED chip and said mounting lead, and an inner lead by a gold streak etc. It is filled up with the translucency mold resin of the fluorescent material content which emits light in the light of the yellow which absorbs a blue light from an LED chip after connection and in said cup, and has a complementary color relation. A convex lens is formed in a part for the point of both leads of the last by the resin of translucency etc. Thus, the LED lamp which emits light through a convex lens in the light of the white which consists of color mixture of the light of an LED chip and a fluorescent material is obtained. [0004] The above-mentioned LED lamp prepares the translucency mold resin of fluorescent material content in the perimeter of a chip beforehand, and forms a convex lens member with the resin of translucency etc. after that. By this, when the light from a chip passes the translucency mold resin of the fluorescent material content with which it filled up in the cup, it is a desired color mixture light. Therefore, the light by which color conversion was carried out can be taken out in the direction of a transverse plane good. Moreover, by adjusting the configuration of a cup, control of light scattering and improvement in a radiant power output can be aimed at, and a desired luminescence property can be acquired easily.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, such an LED lamp was difficult for luminescence nonuniformity and chromaticity variation to be conspicuous and to produce with the sufficient yield as it was miniaturized.

[0006] Then, productivity is good and this invention aims to let it offer the long wavelength conversion mold luminescence equipment and its formation approach of the chip type which was excellent in the optical property.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Namely, the light emitting device to which the luminescence equipment concerning this invention has a semi-conductor layer on a substrate, A part of light from this light emitting device is absorbed. The fluorescent material with which the light of long wavelength can emit light rather than it, It is luminescence equipment which has the translucency mold member which has this fluorescent material and surrounds the front face of said light emitting device, and it has at least one bump on the electrode of said light emitting device, and is characterized by this bump's top face being the top face and abbreviation same flat surface of said translucency mold member. It is reliable and the luminescence equipment which can emit light to homogeneity in a desired color mixture light is obtained by this.

[0008] Moreover, said bump's thickness is 5 micrometers - 150 micrometers. The luminescence equipment which can emit light to high power is obtained by this.

[0009]Moreover, the top face of the luminescence equipment which consists of said bump's top face and a top face of said translucency mold member is characterized

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by being abbreviation parallel to a substrate side base. The luminescence equipment which has good directional characteristics is obtained by this.

[0010]Moreover, a fluorescent material is characterized by being one sort chosen from nitrogen content CaO-aluminum203-SiO2 activated by the yttrium aluminum garnet system fluorescent material activated by Ce, Eu, and/or Cr. Luminescence equipment with the high dependability in which color mixture luminescence in high brightness is simple and possible is obtained by this.

[0011] Moreover, it is characterized by having the reflective film of said light emitting device which followed the substrate side at least. Little luminescence equipment of brightness nonuniformity with good and luminous efficiency is obtained by this.

[0012] Moreover, the light emitting device to which the formation approach of the luminescence equipment concerning this invention has a semi-conductor layer on a substrate, A part of light from this light emitting device is absorbed. The fluorescent material with which the light of long wavelength can emit light rather than it, The 1st process which is the formation approach of luminescence equipment of having the translucency mold member which has this fluorescent material and surrounds the front face of said light emitting device, and forms a bump on the electrode of said light emitting device in the state of a wafer, The 2nd process which makes the ingredient which serves as said translucency mold member so that said bump may be covered to the semi-conductor layer side of said light emitting device cover, After stiffening the ingredient used as said translucency mold member, it has the 3rd process which exposes a bump's top face to said wafer base and parallel from a semi-conductor layer side by polish, and the 4th process which cuts said wafer dicing and by carrying out a scribe. Luminescence equipment can be formed with sufficient mass-production nature by this.

[0013] Moreover, in said 3rd process, it is ground so that each of said bump's thickness may be set to 5 micrometers - 150 micrometers. It can grind good, without destroying the fluorescent material in the mold member formed at said 2nd process by this, and luminescence equipment with dependability able to emit light to homogeneity highly is obtained.

[0014] Moreover, it is characterized by forming the translucency mold member of said light emitting device which followed the substrate side at least after said 4th process. The luminescence equipment obtained by this can have the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content on the whole periphery surfaces other than the bump top face electrically joined to an external electrode, and the reliable and high luminescence equipment of color purity is obtained.

[0015]Moreover, it is characterized by forming the reflective film of said light emitting device which followed the substrate side at least after said 4th process. The light emitted from the substrate side of a light emitting device can be led to a semi-conductor layer side, and the high luminescence equipment of a radiant power output with still less [and] color nonuniformity is obtained by this.

[0016]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Variously, as a result of the experiment, before this invention person connected the component electrically, by preparing the translucency mold member of the fluorescent material content which is a color conversion member, he finds out that can simplify a next mounting process and reliable color conversion mold luminescence equipment is obtained, and came to accomplish this invention.

[0017]When a wavelength conversion mold LED lamp was formed conventionally, apart from the convex lens member, the mold member of fluorescent material content needed to be beforehand prepared to each component by which component division was carried out. Specifically, the following processes are needed.

[0018] First, after arranging at the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis in a cup of

a mounting lead of each chip-like component and connecting each electrode of said component with a lead electrode electrically with a wire etc., in a cup, dropping impregnation is carried out, heat hardening of the resin which made the fluorescent material contain by a dispenser etc. is carried out, and a color conversion member is formed so that a component and a wire may be covered. Thus, the 1st mold member is formed.

[0019] Then, while slushing the resin which is the ingredient of a convex lens member in a casting case, immersion arrangement of the part for the lead point in which the color conversion member was formed is carried out. By putting in and carrying out heat hardening of this to oven, the convex lens member which is the 2nd mold member is formed, and the LED lamp in which wavelength conversion is possible is formed.

[0020] Thus, in forming one luminescence equipment, the process which is made filled up with resin to each component, and is stiffened is twice needed, the **** time amount for the resin effectiveness is comparatively long, and improvement in the further productivity is desired.

[0021]Moreover, it was very difficult, and chromaticity variation arose in each luminescence equipment, and arranging the amount of fluorescent materials required in order to become little [the amount of the 1st mold members] inevitably and to obtain a desired color mixture light with a sufficient precision to each component as luminescence equipment is miniaturized had a bad yield.

[0022]Moreover, it has a wire etc. in said color conversion member in order to prepare a color conversion member after said luminescence equipment connects a semi-conductor layer for a light emitting device electrically as a top face. Such an electrical connection member has a bad influence on arrangement of a fluorescent material, or reduces said fluorescent material and the optical ejection effectiveness of a light emitting device, and is considered to cause color nonuniformity and loss of power.

[0023] Then, this invention prepares a color conversion member in the light emitting device itself in order to solve the above-mentioned problem. Piling of the electrode section of said light emitting device is specifically carried out in the state of the wafer before being divided into each light emitting device, and a color conversion member is prepared in the perimeter of a light emitting device. Thus, by constituting, dependability can fully form the color conversion mold luminescence equipment which was highly excellent in the optical property with sufficient productivity.

[0024] The gestalt of the operation which makes drawing reference and relates to this invention hereafter is explained. Drawing 1 is the typical sectional view of the light emitting diode concerning the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention. Laminating formation of n mold nitride semi-conductor layer 2, a barrier layer (not shown), and the p mold nitride semi-conductor layer 3 is carried out in order at least insulating substrate top 1. The 1st transparent positive electrode 4 of p mold nitride semi-conductor layer 3 mostly formed in the whole surface, The 2nd positive electrode 5 for bondings formed in the part on the 1st positive electrode 4, It has the negative electrode 6 on n mold nitride semi-conductor layer 2 exposed by etching etc. from p mold nitride semi-conductor layer 3 side, and the light emitting device in which it comes to form the insulating protective coat 7 except for the bonding side of each electrode is used. The bump 8 was formed on the bonding side of each electrode of such a light emitting device, respectively, these bumps' top face was exposed and the translucency mold member 9 of fluorescent material content is formed in the semi-conductor layer side top face and side face of a light emitting device. Hereafter, each configuration of this invention is explained in full detail.

[0025] (Light emitting device) In this invention, the light from a light emitting device is more efficient than the light emitted from a fluorescent material in it being short wavelength. Therefore, what used the nitride semi-conductor (InxGayAll-x-yN, 0 <= x <= 1, 0 <= y <= 1) for the barrier layer is suitably mentioned by using the light with luminescence brightness high efficient as the semiconductor

device which can emit light. Although the light emitting device using a nitride semi-conductor can be made to form on silicon on sapphire, a spinel (MgAi 204) substrate, SiC, a GaN single crystal, etc., it is desirable to use silicon on sapphire for fulfilling mass-production nature and crystallinity. Therefore, in this invention, it is formed on the silicon on sapphire whose nitride semi-conductor layer of n mold and p mold is an insulating substrate, and the light emitting device which has two electrodes in a semi-conductor layer side is used.

[0026]If it furthermore explains to a detail, the laminating of the p mold nitride semi-conductor layer 3 which a light emitting device becomes from n mold nitride semi-conductor layer 2 which consists of 1 or two or more layers on silicon on sapphire 1, a barrier layer (not shown), 1, or two or more layers is carried out, and the further forward and negative electrode is formed as follows. That is, a positive electrode consists of the 2nd positive electrode 5 for bondings formed in the part on the 1st positive electrode 4 of p mold nitride semi-conductor layer mostly formed in the whole surface, and this 1st positive electrode, and the negative electrode 6 is formed in the front face of n mold nitride semi-conductor layer which removed a part of p mold nitride semi-conductor layer by dry etching etc., and was exposed.

[0027] In this invention, n mold nitride semi-conductor layer 2 and especially p mold nitride semi-conductor layer 3 are not limited, but may use the thing of which lamination.

[0028]When making a white system emit light in the luminescence equipment of this invention, in consideration of complementary color relation with a fluorescent material, degradation of resin, etc., the main luminescence peak of a light emitting device has 400nm or more desirable 530nm or less, and it is 420nm or more 490nm or less more preferably. In order to raise the effectiveness of a light emitting device and a fluorescent material, respectively, it is still more desirable to use for 450nm or more 470nm or less the light emitting device which has the main luminescence peak.

[0029]On the other hand, when it has the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content around a light emitting device in the luminescence equipment of this invention, resin, glass, etc. comparatively strong against ultraviolet rays can be used, and the luminescence equipment with which a white system can emit light can also be obtained using the light emitting device to which the ultraviolet rays which make the short wavelength near 400nm the main luminescence peak can emit light. The white light can be acquired by the light of such short wavelength red, blue, and by containing in Sr5(PO4) 3 Cl:Eu as Y2O2 S:Eu and a blue fluorescent substance, making said ultraviolet-rays-proof resin etc. contain O-aluminum 2O3 as a green fluorescent substance (SrEu) green as the fluorescent material in which fluorescence is possible, for example, a red fluorescent substance, and applying to the front face of the light emitting device of short wavelength luminescence as a color conversion layer.

[0030]With the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention, it has the translucency mold member which is a color conversion layer around [all] said light emitting device by using as opening the front face of the bump stationed on the electrode of a light emitting device. The light which emits light from all directions of said light emitting device by this is efficiently absorbed with the fluorescent material arranged around, and after wavelength conversion is carried out, it is emitted. For this reason, reliable white system luminescence equipment is obtained, without luminescence equipment deteriorating by ultraviolet rays.

[0031]moreover, in order to acquire the white light, as a fluorescent material used combining the light emitting device to which ultraviolet rays can emit lightDescribed above and also as a red fluorescent substance 3.5MgO, 0.5MgF2, and GeO2:Mn, Re5(PO4) 3 Cl:Eu (however, Re is chosen from Sr, calcium, Ba, and Mg at least a kind), BaMg2aluminum16027:Eu, etc. are suitably used as Mg6As2O11:Mn, Gd2O2:Eu, LaO2 S:Eu, and a blue fluorescent substance. Since luminescence by ultraviolet radiation is excellent by leaps and bounds, these fluorescent

materials can obtain the white luminescence equipment which can emit light in high brightness.

[0032] It will not be limited especially if the 1st positive electrode 4 is an electrode material in which p mold nitride semi-conductor layer and ohmic contact are possible in this invention. For example, one or more kinds, such as Au, Pt, aluminum, Sn, Cr, Ti, nickel, and Co, can be used. Moreover, by this invention, although the 1st positive electrode can be adjusted to translucency and non-translucency by adjusting thickness according to a mounting gestalt, the 1st positive electrode is adjusting thickness so that it may become translucency. In order to become translucency, 10A - 500A of thickness is preferably set as 10A - 200A.

[0033]Moreover, as the 2nd positive electrode 5, one or more kinds of metallic materials, such as Au, Pt, aluminum, Sn, Cr, Ti, and nickel, can be used. As for the thickness of the 2nd positive electrode, it is desirable to be set as 1000A - 2 micrometers.

[0034]It will not be limited especially if the negative electrodes 6 are n mold nitride semi-conductor and an electrode material in which ohmic contact is possible in this invention. For example, although one or more kinds of metallic materials, such as Ti, aluminum, nickel, Au, W, and V, can be used, it is desirable to consider as multilayer structure which uses Ti, W, and V as the base, respectively, such as Ti/aluminum, W/aluminum/W/Au, W/aluminum/W/Pt/Au, and V/aluminum. Vf can be reduced by using the electrode material in which n mold nitride semi-conductor layer and ohmic contact are possible. 2000A - 5 micrometers of thickness of the negative electrode 7 are preferably set as 5000A - 1.5 micrometers.

[0035] In this invention, in order to prevent the inter-electrode short circuit of positive/negative, it is desirable to form the insulating protective coat 7 in the front face of a semi-conductor layer by using the bump forming face of each electrode as opening. Moreover, when an insulating protective coat is formed so that the top face of each electrode may be started for a while, it can control peeling with the substrate layer with which each electrode is in contact, and is desirable. It will not be limited, especially if permeability is good in the dominant wavelength as an ingredient of an insulating protective coat and the adhesive property with the 1st positive electrode, the 2nd positive electrode, and the negative electrode is good. Moreover, it is desirable when the ingredient which cuts the light of a short wavelength field is used. For example, the oxide of glass constituents, such as silicic-acid alkali glass, soda lime glass, lead glass, and barium glass, or SiO2, TiO2 and GeO2, and Ta2O5 grade is formed preferably. Moreover, although especially thickness is not limited, it is desirable that the permeability in the dominant wavelength is adjusted to 90% or more.

[0036] (Bump) In this invention, a light emitting device has at least one bump on an electrode, and this bump's top face is the top face and abbreviation same flat surface of a translucency mold member which have been arranged in contact with said bump's side face. Thus, reliable luminescence equipment with easy and mounting is obtained by constituting an abbreviation same flat surface from a bump's top face and a top face of a translucency mold member.

[0037] Said bump is formed on the bonding side of the electrode of each component in the wafer condition before a light emitting device is cut separately first (the 1st process). A bump's ingredient can obtain the bump excellent in adhesion with each electrode, and conductivity, if metallic materials, such as Au and Pt, are used. Sticking-by-pressure formation of said metallic material is carried out on said each bonding side in a bump bonder. If flattening of the projection part produced in a part for the central point on the top face of a bump is pressed and carried out in a leveler, the bump who has width of face almost equal to a top-face side from a base side can be formed. Moreover, the configuration of a bump's side face can be adjusted by adjusting said press. The ejection effectiveness of light can be raised by carrying out reflective dispersion of the light which it is desirable that it is a taper configuration as for a bump's side

face, and emits light from the fluorescent material and light emitting device in a translucency mold member good on said side face.

[0038] As for a bump, in the case of said metallic material, it is desirable to form in height of 20-50 micrometers. Moreover, it is also possible to form a bump in a thick film using ingredients, such as plating. For example, it can form in height of 5-150 micrometers by non-electrolyzed nickel plating. Moreover, a bump can also be made the two-layer configuration which prepared non-electrolyzed Au plating on non-electrolyzed nickel plating. For example, bonding nature becomes good and is desirable, when non-electrolyzed nickel plating is formed in height of 5-100 micrometers and non-electrolyzed Au plating is formed in height of 5000A or less on said non-electrolyzed nickel plating. Thus, so that the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content may be prepared in the semi-conductor layer side of the component in which the bump was formed (the 2nd process), the particle size of a fluorescent material may be considered and said translucency mold member top face and said bump's top face may constitute an abbreviation same flat surfaceMoreover, preferably, the whole bump's thickness grinds said translucency mold member and said bump to coincidence, and exposes 5 micrometers - 100 micrometers of 5 micrometers - 150 micrometers of a bump's front faces so that it may be more preferably set to 50 micrometers - 100 micrometers (the 3rd process). Thus, by making a bump's height into said range, color tone nonuniformity is controlled and the luminescence equipment which has a good optical property is obtained.

[0039] Moreover, in the case of the light emitting device which has the electrode of a positive/negative pair and emits light in the light to the same side side like the light emitting device used with the gestalt of this operation, the current density near the negative electrode becomes high, and it is in the inclination which color nonuniformity produces. By preparing a bump on each electrode of said light emitting device, and constituting from this invention so that this bump's top face may turn into the translucency mold member top face and abbreviation same flat surface which are an optical ejection side, the color nonuniformity produced in each inter-electrode one can be improved, and the luminescence equipment which can emit light to homogeneity is obtained.

[0040] (Fluorescent material) The fluorescent material used for the luminescence equipment of this invention uses as the base the yttrium aluminum oxide system fluorescent material activated with the cerium which is made to excite the light which emitted light from the semi-conductor light emitting device which makes a nitride system semi-conductor a luminous layer, and can emit light. As a concrete yttrium aluminum oxide system fluorescent material, YAlO3:Ce, Y3aluminum5012 Y:Ce (YAG:Ce) and Y4aluminum209:Ce(s), such mixture, etc. are mentioned. Even if an yttrium aluminum oxide system fluorescent material has little Ba, Sr, Mg, calcium, and Zn, a kind may contain in it. Moreover, by making Si contain, the reaction of crystal growth can be controlled and the particle of a fluorescent material can be arranged.

[0041]In this specification, especially the yttrium aluminum oxide system fluorescent material activated by Ce shall be interpreted in a wide sense. It permutes by at least one element chosen from the group which consists of Lu, Sc, La, Gd, and Sm in a part or the whole of an yttrium. or a part or the whole of aluminum -- any of Ba, Tl, Ga, and In -- or it is used for the large semantics containing the fluorescent substance which is permuted in great numbers and has a fluorescence operation.

[0042]In detail Furthermore, general formula (YzGd1-z) 3aluminum5012:CeThe photoluminescence fluorescent substance shown by (0< z<=1 [however,]), and general formula (Re1-aSma) 3Re'5012:Ce (however, 0<=a<1, 0<=b<=1, and Re)it is chosen from Y, Gd, La, and Sc -- a kind and Re' at least are chosen from aluminum, Ga, and In -- it is a kind at least. It is the photoluminescence fluorescent substance shown.

[0043] This fluorescent material can be strong for heat, light, and moisture, and can make the peak of an excitation spectrum carry out near 450nm for garnet

structure. Moreover, it has the broadcloth emission spectrum with which a luminescence peak is also near 580nm, and lengthens the skirt to 700nm.

[0044]Moreover, a photo-luminescence fluorescent substance can make high excitation luminous efficiency of a long wavelength region 460nm or more by containing Gd (gadolinium) during a crystal. By the increment in the content of Gd, an emission peak wavelength moves to long wavelength, and also shifts the whole luminescence wavelength to a long wavelength side. That is, when the strong luminescent color of redness is required, the amount of permutations of Gd can be attained by making [many] it. On the other hand, while Gd increases, the luminescence brightness of photo luminescence by blue glow tends to fall. Furthermore, Tb, Cu, Ag, Au, Fe, Cr, Nd, Dy, Co, nickel, Ti, Eu and others can also be made to contain according to a request in addition to Ce. [0045]And luminescence wavelength shifts a part of aluminum to a short wavelength side in permuting by Ga among the presentations of an yttrium aluminum garnet system fluorescent substance with garnet structure. Moreover, luminescence wavelength shifts a part of Y of a presentation to a long wavelength side in permuting by Gd.

[0046] When permuting a part of Y by Gd, it is desirable to carry out the permutation to Gd to less than ten percent, and to set content (permutation) of Ce to 1.0 from 0.03. Although a green component is large and the permutation of a red component to Gd decreases at the less than twenty percent, a red component is suppliable with increasing the content of Ce, and a desired color tone can be acquired, without reducing brightness. If it is made such a presentation, the temperature characteristic can become good and the dependability of light emitting diode can be raised. Moreover, if the photo-luminescence fluorescent substance adjusted so that it might have many red components is used, the luminescence equipment which can emit light in neutral colors, such as pink, can be formed.

[0047]An oxide or the compound which turns into an oxide easily at an elevated temperature is used for such a photo-luminescence fluorescent substance as a raw material of Y, Gd, aluminum, and Ce, it fully mixes them by stoichiometry, and obtains a raw material. Or the coprecipitation oxide which calcinates what coprecipitated the solution which dissolved the rare earth elements of Y, Gd, and Ce in the acid by stoichiometry with oxalic acid, and is obtained, and an aluminum oxide are mixed, and a mixed raw material is obtained. It can obtain by carrying out optimum dose mixing of the fluorides, such as barium fluoride and ammonium fluoride, as flux at this, stuffing crucible, calcinating in the temperature requirement of 1350-1450-degreeC in air for 2 to 5 hours, obtaining a burned product, then carrying out the ball mill of the burned product underwater, and letting a screen pass at washing, separation, desiccation, and the last.

[0048] In the light emitting diode of the invention in this application, such a photo-luminescence fluorescent substance may mix the yttrium aluminum garnet fluorescent substance and other fluorescent substances which were activated with two or more kinds of ceriums.

[0049]Nitrogen content calcium-aluminum203-SiO2 fluorescent substance (oxy-night RAIDO fluorescence glass) activated by the sapphire (aluminum oxide) fluorescent substance which otherwise absorbed blue, a bluish green color, and green, and was activated by Eu and/or Cr as a fluorescent substance with which red can emit light, Eu, and/or Cr is mentioned. The white light can also be acquired using these fluorescent substances with the color mixture of the light from a light emitting device, and the light from a fluorescent substance.

[0050]Moreover, the viscosity of a translucency mold member and the particle size of a fluorescent substance which a fluorescent substance contains influence the mass-production nature at the time of formation. That is, when the viscosity of the ingredient used as a translucency mold member is low, or when the particle size of a fluorescent substance is large, it is in the inclination which separation sedimentation by the specific gravity difference with the ingredient

used as a translucency mold member promotes. Moreover, it is in the inclination for conversion efficiency to fall by crystal destruction at a grinding process etc. if particle size becomes small in an inorganic fluorescent substance. Furthermore, since floc is constituted if it becomes not much small too much, it is in the inclination which the dispersibility to the inside of a translucency mold member falls, and causes the color nonuniformity and brightness nonuniformity from luminescence equipment. Therefore, although based also on the ingredient and fluorescent substance of a translucency mold member, the mean particle diameter of a fluorescent substance has desirable 1-100 micrometers, and its 5-50 micrometers are more desirable. A mean diameter shows the mean particle diameter measured in the subsieve sizer by making an air permeability method into radical Motohara ** here.

[0051]Moreover, in order to raise a radiant power output, the mean particle diameter of the fluorescent material used by this invention has 10 micrometers - desirable 50 micrometers, and it is 15 micrometers - 30 micrometers more preferably. The rate of the absorption of light and conversion efficiency are high, and the fluorescent material which has such a particle size has the wide width of face of excitation wavelength. Thus, by making the diameter fluorescent material of a large drop which has the optically excellent description contain, it becomes possible to also change the light of the dominant-wavelength circumference of a light emitting device good, and to emit light, and the mass-production nature of luminescence equipment improves.

[0052]moreover, the fluorescent material which has this mean-particle-diameter value -- frequency -- containing highly is desirable and 20% - 50% of a frequency value is desirable. Thus, the luminescence equipment which color nonuniformity is controlled and has a good color tone is obtained by using a fluorescent material with the small variation in particle size.

[0053]As a concrete fluorescent material used for this invention, the YAG system fluorescent substance (garnet system fluorescent substance activated with the cerium which comes to contain at least one element chosen from Y, Lu, Sc, La, Gd, and Sm and at least one element chosen from the group which consists of aluminum, Ga, and In) activated by Ce is mentioned. A YAG system fluorescent substance makes the solution which dissolved the rare earth elements of Y, Gd, and Ce in the acid by stoichiometry sediment with oxalic acid. The coprecipitation oxide and aluminum oxide which calcinate this and are obtained are mixed, and a mixed raw material is obtained. Ammonium fluoride is mixed as flux to this, crucible is stuffed, it calcinates at the temperature of 1400 degrees C among air for 170 minutes, and a burned product is obtained. The ball mill of the burned product can be carried out underwater, and a YAG system fluorescent substance can be made to form in washing, separation, desiccation, and the last through a screen.

[0054]Similarly, nitrogen content CaO-aluminum203-SiO2 fluorescent substance activated by Eu and/or Cr is mentioned as other concrete fluorescent substances used for this invention. Nitrogen content CaO-aluminum203-SiO2 fluorescent substance activated by this Eu and/or Cr makes raw materials, such as an aluminum oxide, yttrium oxide, silicon nitride, and a calcium oxide, fuse and fabricate the powder which mixed the rare earth raw material to the predetermined ratio in 1300 degrees C to 1900 degrees C (from 1500 degrees C to 1750 degrees C [Preferably]) in the bottom of nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind. The ball mill of the mold goods can be carried out, and a fluorescent substance can be made to form in washing, separation, desiccation, and the last through a screen. It can consider as the calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-night RAIDO fluorescence glass activated by Eu to which red luminescence can emit light, and/or Cr by the excitation spectrum which had a peak in 450nm by this, and the blue glow which has a peak in about 650nm.

[0055]In addition, the peak of an emission spectrum can be continuously shifted from 575nm to 690nm by fluctuating the nitrogen content of the calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-night RAIDO fluorescence glass activated by Eu and/or Cr. Similarly, an excitation spectrum can also be shifted continuously.

Therefore, a white system can be made to emit light by the synthetic light of the light from the gallium nitride system compound semiconductor which contains in a luminous layer GaN by which impurities, such as Mg and Zn, were doped, and InGaN, and the light of about 580nm fluorescent substance. Especially, about 490nm light can also obtain luminescence ideal for combination with the light emitting device which consists of a gallium nitride system compound semiconductor which contains in a luminous layer InGaN which can emit light in high brightness. [0056] Moreover, the light emitting diode with very high color rendering properties which contains a RGB (red, green, blue) component in high brightness using the light emitting device to which a blue system can emit light can also be made to form by combining the nitrogen content calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-night RAIDO fluorescence glass activated by the YAG system fluorescent substance activated by above-mentioned Ce, Eu, and/or Cr. For this reason, the neutral colors of arbitration can also be made to form very simply only by adding a desired pigment. Any fluorescent substance is an inorganic fluorescent substance, and can make the light emitting diode with which the outstanding mass-production nature was compatible with high contrast form in this invention using an organic light-scattering agent, organic SiO2, etc.

[0057] (Translucency mold member) A translucency mold member is made to contain such a fluorescent material. As an ingredient of a translucency mold member, lightfastness is high to a light emitting device and the light from a fluorescent material, and the thing excellent in translucency is desirable. Moreover, when working as a protective coat which covers a light emitting, device, a certain amount of rigidity is required. As an ingredient of a translucency mold member, non-solvents, such as an epoxy resin, silicone resin, urethane resin, an unsaturated polyester resin, acrylic urethane resin, and polyimide resin, or solvent type liquefied translucency heat-curing resin is specifically mentioned suitably. Similarly, liquefied translucency thermoplastic resin solvent type [, such as acrylic resin, polycarbonate resin, and poly norbornene resin,] can also be used. Furthermore, not only the organic substance but the hybrid resin which mixed a silicon dioxide, acrylic resin, etc. which were formed with inorganic substances and sol-gel methods, such as a silicon dioxide, can be used suitably. Moreover, when [, such as a convex lens member,] covering a translucency mold member with resin etc. further, selection use can be carried out from the resin indicated by **** in consideration of adhesion with a convex lens member etc.

[0058]In this invention, the translucency mold member 9 of fluorescent material content is formed in the top face and side face of a component of a wafer condition. Thus, by carrying out in the state of a wafer, it can grind behind, and can adjust to desirable thickness, and the luminescence equipment which has an ideal color tone can be formed. Moreover, by preparing so that it may cover to the side face of a component, the translucency mold member of said fluorescent material content can carry out color conversion of the light from a component side face, can be emitted, and can control color tone nonuniformity. Moreover, there is nothing that intercepts light since a thing required for the light emitting diode of this invention to connect [wire] electrically does not exist in the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content, and optical ejection effectiveness is good.

[0059]In this invention, the top face of the translucency mold member used as a luminescence side is a bump's top face and abbreviation same flat surface on the electrode of a light emitting device. Here, in this specification, it considers as the thing of a wide sense with an abbreviation same flat surface that the coat of said bump's whole side face should just be carried out by said translucency mold resin. Thus, without exposing a bump's side face, by covering with said translucency mold member, it can prevent that moisture will be absorbed from the interface of said bump and said translucency mold member, and is desirable. Moreover, especially the configuration of the top face of said mold member is not limited, and may wear the curve, you may have irregularity, in such a

configuration, the lens effectiveness is acquired, and good directional characteristics are acquired.

[0060]Thus, the obtained luminescence equipment attains [various mounting] with their being abbreviation parallel and has the top face of the luminescence equipment which consists of a bump's 8 top face, and a translucency mold member 9 of fluorescent material content, and the desirable substrate side base of luminescence equipment. Furthermore, said luminescence equipment can mount two or more luminescence equipments densely easily as it is an abbreviation rectangular parallelepiped, and it is desirable. When using for the same field side especially the light emitting device which has two electrodes, in case prepare a bump on said each electrode, respectively, an external electrode and luminescence equipments, such as a lead electrode, are taken because the conductive connection part of the electrode of each positive/negative considers as equal height mutually from a component base side and electric conduction is taken with a wire, the loop shape and the angle of approach of each wire can be made equal. The reinforcement of a wire can improve by this and the wire piece by external force etc. can be prevented.

[0061] Furthermore, as shown in drawing 5, you may prepare in all directions so that the perimeter of said light emitting device may be covered by using as opening a bump's top face in which the translucency mold member of said fluorescent material content was prepared on each electrode of a light emitting device. Thus, if constituted, all the light that emits light from a light emitting device can be changed into fitness, and the luminescence equipment which can emit light to homogeneity is obtained. If the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content is especially prepared also in a substrate side base, flip mounting is attained and improvement in an output can be aimed at. On the other hand, when the substrate side of said luminescence equipment is made to counter a mounting substrate and it fixes by die bond resin, the light which emits light from the substrate base side of a light emitting device by making said fluorescent material contain in said die bond resin can be changed good, and it can take out outside.

[0062] (Reflective film) The reflective film 11 used for this invention is for controlling that the light which emits light from a substrate side is emitted outside, raising optical ejection effectiveness, and obtaining better luminescence. As an ingredient of the desirable reflective film, an oxide film, various metals, etc. which were formed by multilayers are mentioned. It is desirable to use a metal membrane from a viewpoint of the ease of carrying out of formation especially. As a metal membrane, high Ag, aluminum, those alloys, etc. of a reflection factor are specifically mentioned. These metal membranes can be formed with the sputtering method, a vacuum deposition method, etc. In this invention, that what is necessary is to just be formed so that the base of a substrate may be covered at least, the reflective film is continuously formed so that the side face and base of a chip may be covered preferably.

[0063]

[Example] Hereafter, the light emitting diode of the example concerning this invention is explained. In addition, this invention is not limited only to the example shown below.

[0064]the luminous layer (not shown) to which each semi-conductor layers 2 and 3 and blue (470nm) can emit light on the insulating substrate 1 which consists of [example 1] sapphire (C side) -- MOVPE -- it forms by law. A wafer is picked out from a reaction container after annealing, after forming the insulator layer which becomes the front face of p mold nitride semi-conductor layer of the maximum upper layer from predetermined SiO2 grade, the resist film of a predetermined configuration is formed on said insulator layer front face, RIE (reactive ion etching) equipment performs etching from p mold nitride semi-conductor layer side, and the front face of n mold nitride semi-conductor layer which forms the negative electrode is exposed. Next, after exfoliating said insulator layer with an acid, the 1st positive electrode 4 on p mold nitride

semi-conductor layer in the maximum upper layer which becomes the whole surface from nickel/Au mostly is formed by 200A of thickness so that light transmittance with a wavelength of 470nm may be 40% and surface resistivity may become 20hms / **. Next, the 2nd positive electrode 5 which consists of Au by the lift-off method is formed by 0.7 micrometers of thickness on said 1st positive electrode. On the other hand, the negative electrode 6 which similarly consists of W/aluminum/W/Au by the lift-off method is formed in the front face of n mold nitride semi-conductor layer exposed by etching by 0.8 micrometers of thickness, and it considers as an LED component.

[0065]Next, the insulating protective coat 7 which consists of SiO2 so that only the bonding area of each electrode may be exposed and the whole component may be covered by patterning is formed by 2 micrometers of thickness so that light transmittance may become 90% in the wavelength of 470nm.

[0066]It sets to the nitride semi-conductor wafer which it is above and which was formed by having, and is drawing 3. - As shown in (a), the crevice for preparing the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content in a semi-conductor layer side face by dicing is formed. Thus, by carrying out dicing, the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content can be arranged on the side face of the luminous layer of a light emitting device, color nonuniformity can be controlled, and it is desirable. Moreover, in case the scribe of the wafer is carried out, the pressure concerning this wafer can be reduced and the curvature and cleavage of a substrate can be controlled. Au which is a bump's 8 ingredient is made to stick by pressure in height of 50 micrometers in bump BOMBA on each bonding side of each electrode after dicing. (The 1st process).

[0067]On the other hand, the ingredient which is made to fully stir 3aluminum5012:Ce at 65 degrees C as 80 weight sections, the epoxy resin 100 weight section, an acid anhydride, a hardening accelerator, and a dispersing agent, and serves as the translucency mold member 9 of fluorescent material content in SiO2 is formed as a fluorescent material (Y0.8Gd0.2). The viscosity of the epoxy resin at this time is 700cp. Thus, the ingredient used as the translucency mold member of the formed fluorescent material content is made to cover with 150 micrometers of thickness so that said bump may be covered by DIP (the 2nd process). This is stiffened by primary 85-degree-C hardening for 180 minutes, and 140-degree-C secondary hardening for 240 minutes.

[0068]Next, each bump 8 and the translucency mold member 9 of fluorescent material content are ground from both semi-conductor layer sides, and a bump's 8 front face is exposed so that this translucency mold member top face may be set to 40 micrometers from the luminescence side of a light emitting device (the 3rd process). Moreover, grinding and polish of a substrate are done from a substrate side so that thickness may be set to 120 micrometers.

[0069] After dicing finally removes the translucency mold member of a location from which a nitride semi-conductor wafer is cut, a scribe line is lengthened with a scriber and external force cuts in the shape of [of 300 micrometer angle] a chip (the 4th process).

[0070] The yield is 95% when a white LED lamp is formed using the light emitting diode formed as mentioned above. Thus, by using the light emitting diode which is this invention, luminescence equipment can be produced with sufficient mass-production nature, and dependability can offer little high luminescence equipment of color tone nonuniformity.

[0071]On the other hand, after preparing an insulator layer, a nitride semi-conductor layer semi-conductor wafer is cut in the shape of a chip. (Example 1 of a comparison)After arranging on the base in a cup of a mounting lead of each light emitting device and connecting electrically with a wireThe yield is 85% when light emitting diode is formed like an example 1 except making it first filled up with a fluorescent material content translucency mold member in a cup so that a light emitting device may be covered, and preparing the convex lens member of translucency after that. Moreover, nonuniformity is looked at by the color tone as compared with the light emitting diode of an example 1.

[0072] (Example 2) After the 4th process, except performing the 5th process which uses sheet expanded 10 for each light emitting diode, and forms the reflective film 11 in a silicon-on-sapphire side by the spatter, if light emitting diode is formed like an example 1, the same effectiveness as an example 1 will be acquired. Moreover, the light of an end face can be taken out to a luminescence side good, and the light emitting diode of high power is obtained.

[0073] (Example 3) If light emitting diode is formed in each light emitting diode like an example 1 from a substrate side after the 4th process except forming the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content in the perimeter of a substrateLuminescence equipments other than the exposure of the bump prepared on the light emitting device which have the translucency mold member of said fluorescent material content on a periphery altogether are obtained. Since the same effectiveness as an example 1 is acquired and also color conversion of the light which emits light from all directions of a light emitting device can be carried out good, color nonuniformity is controlled and still more uniform luminescence is obtained.

[0074]On the other hand, 3aluminum5012:Ce as a fluorescent material (Y0.8Gd0.2) 80 weight sections, Mix ethanol by the silanol twice the weight [the silanol (Si(OEt)3OH) 100 weight section and also] of said, and a slurry is formed. After making a wafer breathe out this slurry from a nozzle and applying with the ingredient of the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content, It heats at 300 degrees C for 3 hours, and a silanol is set to SiO2, and except making a fluorescent material fix on a wafer, if luminescence equipment is formed like an example 1, the same effectiveness as an example 1 will be acquired.

[0075]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained to the detail, the luminescence equipment concerning this invention can form a bump on each electrode, before cutting a wafer in the shape of a chip, piling of the conductive part can be carried out, and dependability can produce efficiently the color conversion mold luminescence equipment which was highly excellent in the optical property by preparing a fluorescent material content translucency mold member in a semi-conductor layer side.

[0076]Moreover, since the luminescence equipment of this invention has the translucency mold member of fluorescent material content on the whole perimeter surface of a light emitting device by using a bump exposure as opening, it can transform the light from a light emitting device efficiently with a fluorescent material, and can emit light to homogeneity in the color tone considered as a request. For this reason, degradation of the exterior by the light from a light emitting device can be controlled.

[0077]Moreover, by preparing the insulating reflective film which followed the substrate side, optical ejection effectiveness is good and can consider as little luminescence equipment of luminescence nonuniformity.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the typical sectional view of the light emitting diode of the gestalt of operation concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the typical top view of the light emitting diode of other modes of the gestalt of operation concerning this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the formation approach of the light emitting diode of the gestalt operation concerning this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is one process of the formation approach of other light emitting diodes of the gestalt of operation concerning this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the typical sectional view of other light emitting diodes of the gestalt of operation concerning this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 ... Substrate

2 ... n mold nitride semi-conductor layer

3 ... p mold nitride semi-conductor layer

4 ... The 1st positive electrode

5 ... The 2nd positive electrode

6 ... Negative electrode

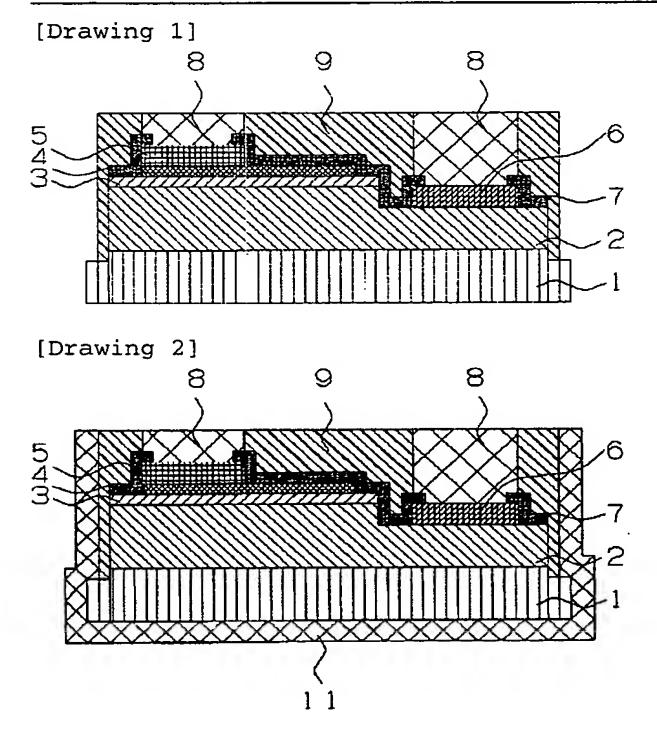
7 ... Insulator layer

8 ... Bump

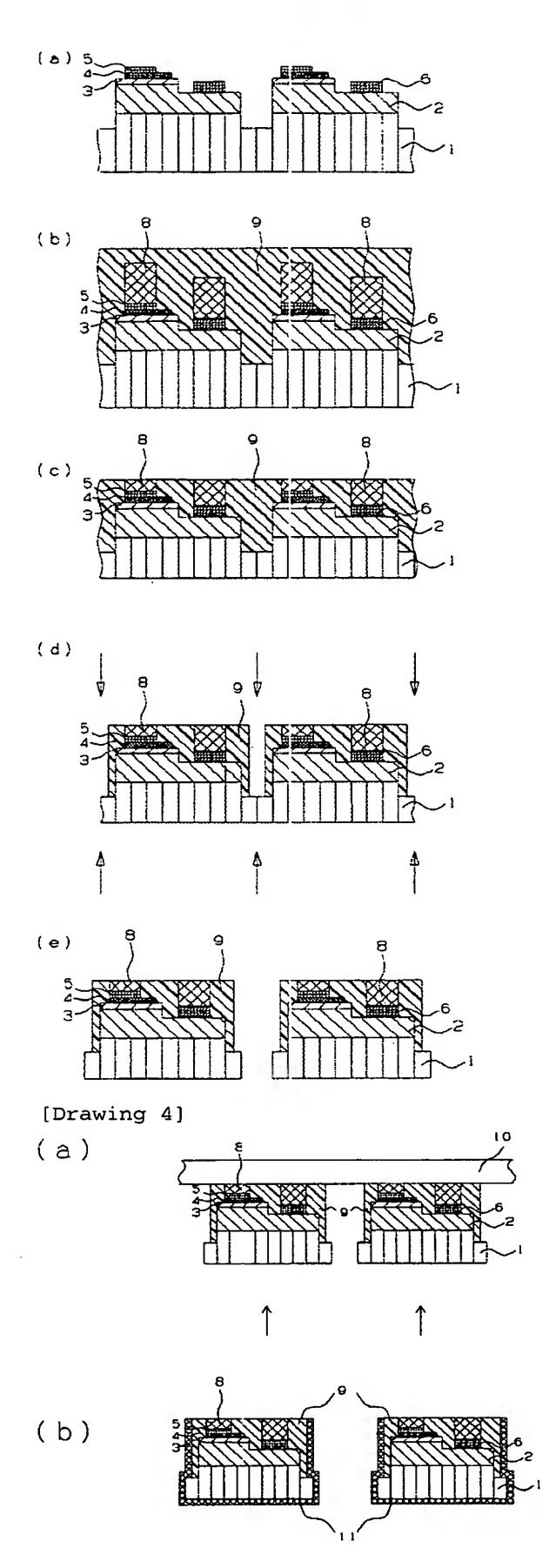
9 ... Translucency mold member of fluorescent material content

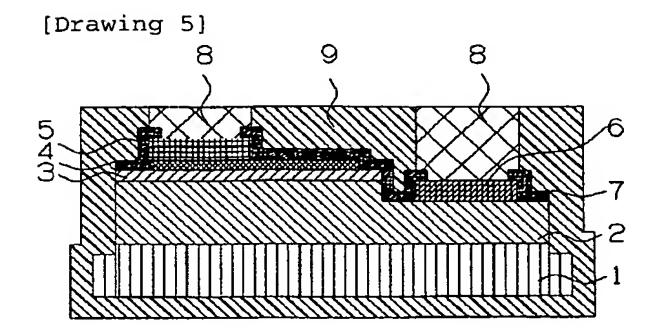
10 ... Sheet expanded 11 ... Reflective film

DRAWINGS



[Drawing 3]





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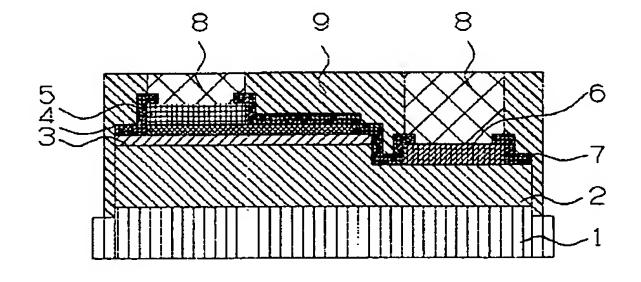
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(54) 【発明の名称】 発光装置とその形成方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 生産性が良好で且つ光学特性の優れた信頼性 の高い変換型発光装置及びその形成方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 基板上に半導体層を有する発光素子と、該発光素子からの光の一部を吸収してそれよりも長波長の光が発光可能な蛍光物質と、該蛍光物質を有し前記発光素子の表面を包囲する透光性モールド部材とを有する発光装置であって、前記発光素子の電極上に少なくとも1つのバンプを有し、該バンプの上面は前記透光性モールド部材の上面と略同一平面である。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基板上に半導体層を有する発光素子と、該発光素子からの光の一部を吸収してそれよりも長波長の光が発光可能な蛍光物質と、該蛍光物質を有し前記発光素子の表面を包囲する透光性モールド部材とを有する発光装置であって、

前記発光素子の電極上に少なくとも1つのバンプを有し、該バンプの上面は前記透光性モールド部材の上面と略同一平面である発光装置。

【請求項2】 前記バンプの膜厚は5μm~150μm である請求項1に記載の発光装置。

【請求項3】 前記バンプの上面及び前記透光性モールド部材の上面からなる発光装置の上面は、基板側底面に平行である請求項1乃至2に記載の発光装置。

【請求項4】 前記蛍光物質は、Ceで付活されたイットリウム・アルミニウム・ガーネット系蛍光物質、Eu及び/又はCrで付活された窒素含有 $CaO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ 蛍光物質から選択される1種である請求項1乃至3に記載の発光装置。

【請求項5】 前記発光素子の少なくとも基板側に、連続した反射膜を有する請求項1乃至4に記載の発光装置。

【請求項6】 基板上に半導体層を有する発光素子と、該発光素子からの光の一部を吸収してそれよりも長波長の光が発光可能な蛍光物質と、該蛍光物質を有し前記発光素子の表面を包囲する透光性モールド部材とを有する発光装置の形成方法であって、

ウエハーの状態で前記発光素子の電極上にバンプを形成する第1の工程と、前記発光素子の半導体層側に前記バンプを覆うように前記透光性モールド部材となる材料を被覆させる第2の工程と、研磨により半導体層側から前記ウエハー底面と平行にバンプの上面を露出させる第3の工程と、前記ウエハーをダイシング且つスクライブすることにより切断する第4の工程とを有する発光装置の形成方法。

【請求項7】 前記第4の工程後、前記発光素子の少なくとも基板側に連続した透光性モールド部材を形成する請求項6に記載の発光装置の形成方法。

【請求項8】 前記第4の工程後、前記発光素子の少なくとも基板側に連続した反射膜を形成する請求項6に記載の発光装置の形成方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は液晶のバックライト、照明光源、各種インジケータや交通信号灯などに利用可能な発光装置に係わり、半導体発光素子とそれよりも長波長の光が発光可能な蛍光物質とを有する長波長変換型発光装置及びその形成方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来技術】今日、青色光が高輝度に発光可能な半導体

発光素子である窒化物半導体(Inx Gay Al

1-x-y N、0≤x≤1、0≤y≤1)を利用したしEDチップが開発された。窒化物半導体を利用した発光素子は、他のGaAs、AlInGaP等の材料を利用した赤から黄緑色を発光する発光素子と比較して出力が高く、温度による色シフトが少ないなどの特徴を持っているものの、現在までのところ、緑色以上の波長を有する長波長領域で高出力を得られにくいという傾向がある。他方、このLEDチップ上にLEDチップから放出された青色光の少なくとも一部を吸収して、黄色が発光可能な蛍光物質であるYAG:Ce蛍光体等を配置させることによって白色系が発光可能な発光ダイオードが開発された。(国際公開番号WO98/5078号)

【0003】この発光ダイオードは、例えばマウントリードのカップ内底部にLEDチップを配置させ、前記LEDチップと前記マウントリード及びインナーリードとを金線等により電気的に接続する。接続後、前記カップ内にLEDチップからの青色の光を吸収し補色関係にある黄色の光を発光する蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド樹脂を充填する。最後に両リードの先端部分に透光性の樹脂等にて凸レンズを形成する。このようにして、LEDチップと蛍光物質との光の混色からなる白色の光を凸レンズを介して発光するLEDランプが得られる。

【0004】上記のLEDランプは、予めチップの周囲に蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド樹脂を設け、その後に透光性の樹脂等により凸レンズ部材を形成するものである。これによってチップからの光はカップ内に充填された蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド樹脂を通過した時点で所望の混色光となっている。従って、色変換された光を良好に正面方向に取り出すことができる。また、カップの形状を調整することで、光散乱の抑制、及び発光出力の向上を図ることができ、容易に所望の発光特性を得ることができる。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、このようなLEDランプは、小型化になるにつれて発光ムラや色度バラツキが目立ち歩留まり良く生産することが困難であった。

【0006】そこで本発明は、生産性が良好で且つ光学特性の優れたチップタイプの長波長変換型発光装置とその形成方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち、本発明に係る 発光装置は、基板上に半導体層を有する発光素子と、該 発光素子からの光の一部を吸収してそれよりも長波長の 光が発光可能な蛍光物質と、該蛍光物質を有し前記発光 素子の表面を包囲する透光性モールド部材とを有する発 光装置であって、前記発光素子の電極上に少なくとも1 つのバンプを有し、該バンプの上面は前記透光性モール ド部材の上面と略同一平面であることを特徴とする。こ れによって、信頼性が高く、且つ所望の混色光を均一に発光することが可能な発光装置が得られる。

【0008】また、前記バンプの膜厚は 5μ m \sim 150 μ mである。これによって、高出力に発光することが可能な発光装置が得られる。

【0009】また、前記バンプの上面、及び前記透光性 モールド部材の上面からなる発光装置の上面は、基板側 底面に対して略平行であることを特徴とする。これによって、良好な指向特性を有する発光装置が得られる。

【0010】また、蛍光物質は、Ceで付活されたイットリウム・アルミニウム・ガーネット系蛍光物質、Eu及び/又はCrで付活された窒素含有 $CaO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ から選択される1種であることを特徴とする。これによって、簡便で高輝度に混色発光可能な信頼性の高い発光装置が得られる。

【0011】また、前記発光素子の少なくとも基板側に連続した反射膜を有することを特徴とする。これによって、発光効率が良好で且つ輝度ムラの少ない発光装置が得られる。

【0012】また、本発明に係る発光装置の形成方法は、基板上に半導体層を有する発光素子と、該発光素子からの光の一部を吸収してそれよりも長波長の光が発光可能な蛍光物質と、該蛍光物質を有し前記発光素子の表面を包囲する透光性モールド部材とを有する発光装置の形成方法であって、ウエハーの状態で前記発光素子の電極上にバンプを形成する第1の工程と、前記発光素子の半導体層側に前記バンプを覆うように前記透光性モールド部材となる材料を被覆させる第2の工程と、前記透光性モールド部材となる材料を硬化させた後、研磨により半導体層側から前記ウエハー底面と平行にバンプの上面を露出させる第3の工程と、前記ウエハーをダイシング且つスクライブすることにより切断する第4の工程とを有する。これによって量産性よく発光装置を形成することができる。

【0013】また、前記第3の工程において、前記各バンプの膜厚が5μm~150μmとなるように研磨される。これによって、前記第2の工程で形成されたモールド部材中の蛍光物質を破壊することなく良好に研磨することができ、信頼性が高く均一に発光することが可能な発光装置が得られる。

【0014】また、前記第4の工程後、前記発光素子の少なくとも基板側に連続した透光性モールド部材を形成することを特徴とする。これによって得られる発光装置は、外部電極と電気的に接合されるバンプ上面以外の外周全面に蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を有することができ、信頼性が高く且つ色純度の高い発光装置が得られる。

【0015】また、前記第4の工程後、前記発光素子の少なくとも基板側に連続した反射膜を形成することを特徴とする。これによって、発光素子の基板側から放射さ

れる光を半導体層側へ導くことができ、更に色ムラが少なく且つ発光出力の高い発光装置が得られる。

[0016]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明者は、種々実験の結果、素子を電気的に接続する前に色変換部材である蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を設けることにより、後の実装工程が簡略化でき且つ信頼性の高い色変換型発光装置が得られることを見いだし本発明を成すに至った。

【0017】従来、波長変換型LEDランプを形成する場合、素子分割された各素子に対して凸レンズ部材とは別に予め蛍光物質含有のモールド部材を設ける必要があった。具体的には次のような過程が必要となる。

【0018】チップ状の各素子をマウントリードのカップ内底部に配置し、前記素子の各電極をリード電極とワイヤー等で電気的に接続した後、まず、素子とワイヤーを覆うようにカップ内にディスペンサ等により蛍光物質を含有させた樹脂を滴下注入し加熱硬化させて色変換部材を形成する。このようにして第1モールド部材が形成される。

【0019】その後、凸レンズ部材の材料である樹脂をキャスティングケース内に流し込むと共に、色変換部材が形成されたリード先端部分を浸漬配置させる。これをオーブンに入れ加熱硬化させることにより第2モールド部材である凸レンズ部材が形成され、波長変換可能なしEDランプが形成される。

【0020】このように1つの発光装置を形成するにあたり、各素子に対して樹脂を充填させ硬化させる工程が、2度必要となり、樹脂効果のための待留時間が比較的長く、更なる生産性の向上が望まれている。

【0021】また、発光装置が小型化になるにつれて必然的に第1モールド部材量も少量となり、各素子に対して精度良く所望の混色光を得るために必要な蛍光物質量を配置させることは極めて困難であり、個々の発光装置において色度バラツキが生じ歩留まりが悪かった。

【0022】また、前記発光装置は、発光素子を半導体層を上面として電気的に接続した後に色変換部材を設けるため、前記色変換部材中にワイヤー等を有する。このような電気接続部材が、蛍光物質の配置に悪影響を及ぼしたり前記蛍光物質及び発光素子の光取り出し効率を低下させ、色ムラや出力低下を引き起こすと考えられる。

【0023】そこで本発明は、上記の問題を解決するため、発光素子自体に色変換部材を設けるものである。具体的には、個々の発光素子に分割される前のウエハー状態にて前記発光素子の電極部分を嵩上げし、発光素子問囲に色変換部材を設ける。このように構成することにより、十分に信頼性が高く且つ光学特性に優れた色変換型発光装置を生産性よく形成することができる。

【0024】以下、図を参照にして本発明に係る実施の 形態について説明する。図1は本発明の一実施の形態に 係る発光ダイオードの模式的断面図である。絶縁性基板 上1に、少なくともn型窒化物半導体層2、活性層(図示されていない)、及びp型窒化物半導体層3が順に積層形成され、p型窒化物半導体層3のほぼ全面に形成された透明な第1正電極4と、第1正電極4上の一部に形成されたボンディング用の第2正電極5と、p型窒化物半導体層3側からエッチング等により露出されたn型窒化物半導体層2上に負電極6とを有し、各電極のボンディング面を除いて絶縁性保護膜7が形成されてなる発光素子を用いている。このような発光素子の各電極のボンディング面上にそれぞれバンプ8が設けられ、これらのバンプの上面を露出させて発光素子の半導体層側上面及び側面に蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材9を設けている。以下、本発明の各構成について詳述する。

【0025】(発光素子)本発明において、発光素子からの光は、蛍光物質から放出される光よりも短波長であると効率がよい。そのため、高効率に発光輝度の高い可視光を発光可能な半導体素子として、窒化物半導体($In_x Ga_y Al_{1-x-y} N$ 、 $0 \le x \le 1$ 、 $0 \le y \le 1$)を活性層に利用したものが好適に挙げられる。窒化物半導体を利用した発光素子は、サファイア基板、スピネル($MgAi_2O_4$)基板、SiC、GaN 単結晶等の上に形成させることができるが、量産性と結晶性を満たすにはサファイア基板を用いることが好ましい。よって、本発明では、n型及びp型の窒化物半導体層が絶縁性基板であるサファイア基板上に形成され、半導体層側に両電極を有する発光素子を用いている。

【0026】さらに詳細に説明すると、発光素子は、サファイア基板1上に1又は2以上の層からなるn型窒化物半導体層2、活性層(図示せず)、1又は2以上の層からなるp型窒化物半導体層3が積層され、更に正及び負の電極が以下のように形成されている。すなわち、正電極は、p型窒化物半導体層のほぼ全面に形成された第1正電極4と該第1正電極上の一部に形成されたボンディング用の第2正電極5とからなり、負電極6はp型窒化物半導体層の一部をドライエッチング等により除去して露出させたn型窒化物半導体層の表面に形成されている。

【0027】本発明において、n型窒化物半導体層2及びp型窒化物半導体層3は特に限定されず、いずれの層構成のものを用いても良い。

【0028】本発明の発光装置において白色系を発光させる場合は、蛍光物質との補色関係や樹脂の劣化等を考慮して、発光素子の主発光ピークは400nm以上530nm以下が好ましく、より好ましくは420nm以上490nm以下である。発光素子と蛍光物質との効率をそれぞれ向上させるためには450nm以上470nm以下に主発光ピークを有する発光素子を用いることが更に好ましい。

【0029】一方、本発明の発光装置において、発光素子の周囲に蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を有する

場合、比較的紫外線に強い樹脂やガラス等を使用し、400nm付近の短波長を主発光ピークとする紫外線が発光可能な発光素子を用いて白色系が発光可能な発光装置を得ることもできる。このような短波長の光により赤、青、及び緑に蛍光可能な蛍光物質、例えば赤色蛍光体として Y_2 O₂S:Eu、青色蛍光体として Sr_5 (PO $_4$)₃Cl:Eu、及び緑色蛍光体として(SrEu)O·Al₂O₃を前記耐紫外線樹脂などに含有させ、短波長発光の発光素子の表面に色変換層として塗布することにより、白色光を得ることができる。

【0030】本発明の一実施の形態では、発光素子の電極上に配置されたバンプの表面を開口部として前記発光素子の周囲全てに色変換層である透光性モールド部材を有する。これにより前記発光素子の四方八方から発光される光は、周囲に配置された蛍光物質により効率よく吸収され波長変換された後、放出される。このため、紫外線によって発光装置が劣化されることなく、信頼性の高い白色系発光装置が得られる。

【0031】また白色光を得るために、紫外線が発光可能な発光素子と組み合わせて用いられる蛍光物質として、上記した他に、赤色蛍光体として3.5 MgO·0.5 MgF $_2$ ·GeO $_2$: Mn、Mg $_6$ As $_2$ O $_1$: Mn、Gd $_2$ O $_2$: Eu、LaO $_2$ S: Eu、 $_1$ = 1 Eu(ただしReはSr、Ca、Ba、Mgから選択される少なくとも一種)、BaMg $_2$ Al $_1$ 6O $_2$ 7: Eu等が好適に用いられる。これらの蛍光物質は、紫外光による発光が飛躍的に優れているため、高輝度に発光可能な白色発光装置を得ることができる。

【0032】本発明において第1正電極4は、p型窒化物半導体層とオーミック接触可能な電極材料であれば特に限定されない。例えば、Au、Pt、Al、Sn、Cr、Ti、Ni、Co等の1種類以上を用いることができる。また、第1正電極は、実装形態に合わせて、膜厚を調整することで透光性、不透光性に調整することができるが、本発明では第1正電極は透光性となるように膜厚を調整している。透光性となるためには、膜厚は10オングストローム~500オングストローム、好ましくは10オングストローム~200オングストロームに設定される。

【0033】また、第2正電極5としては、Au、P t、Al、Sn、Cr、Ti、Ni等の1種類以上の金属材料を用いることができる。第2正電極の膜厚は、1000オングストローム $\sim 2\mu m$ に設定されるのが好ましい。

【0034】本発明において負電極6は、n型窒化物半導体とオーミック接触が可能な電極材料であれば特に限定されない。例えば、Ti、Al、Ni、Au、W、V等の金属材料の1種類以上を用いることができるが、Ti、W、VをそれぞれベースとするTi/Al、W/A

1/W/Au、W/A1/W/Pt/Au、V/A1等の多層構造とすることが好ましい。n型窒化物半導体層とオーミック接触が可能な電極材料を用いることにより V_f を低減させることができる。負電極7の膜厚は、2000オングストローム~ 5μ m、好ましくは5000オングストローム~ 1.5μ mに設定される。

【0035】本発明において、正負の電極間の短絡を防 止するため、各電極のバンプ形成面を開口部として、半 導体層の表面に絶縁性保護膜7を設けることが好まし い。また、絶縁性保護膜を各電極の上面に少しかかるよ うに形成すると、各電極が接している下地層とはがれる のを抑制することができ好ましい。絶縁性保護膜の材料 としては、主波長において透過率が良好で、且つ第1正 電極、第2正電極、及び負電極との接着性が良好であれ ば特に限定されない。また、短波長領域の光をカットす る材料を用いると好ましい。例えば、ケイ酸アルカリガ ラス、ソーダ石灰ガラス、鉛ガラス、バリウムガラス等 のガラス組成物、またはSiO₂、TiO₂、Ge O_2 、及び Ta_2 O_5 等の酸化物が好ましく形成され る。また、膜厚は特に限定されるものではないが、主波 長における透過率が90%以上に調整されることが好ま しい。

【0036】(バンプ)本発明において、発光素子は電極上に少なくとも1つのバンプを有し、該バンプの上面は、前記バンプの側面に接して配置された透光性モールド部材の上面と略同一平面である。このように、バンプの上面及び透光性モールド部材の上面にて略同一平面を構成することにより、実装が容易で且つ信頼性の高い発光装置が得られる。

【0037】前記バンプは、まず発光素子が個々に切断される前のウエハー状態において、各素子の電極のボンディング面上に形成される(第1の工程)。バンプの材料は、Au、Pt等の金属材料を用いると各電極との密着性及び導電性に優れたバンプを得ることができる。バンプボンダーにて前記金属材料を前記各ボンディング面上に圧着形成させる。バンプ上面の中央先端部分に生ずる突起部分をレベラーにて押圧し平坦化すると、底面側から上面側までほぼ等しい幅を有するバンプを形成することができる。また前記押圧を調整することでバンプの側面の形状を調整することができる。バンプの側面はテーパー形状であることが好ましく、透光性モールド部材中の蛍光物質及び発光素子から発光される光を前記側面にて良好に反射散乱させることで光の取り出し効率を向上させることができる。

【0038】前記金属材料の場合、バンプは20~50 μmの高さで形成することが好ましい。また、バンプをメッキ等の材料を用いて厚膜に形成することも可能である。例えば、無電解Niメッキにて5~150μmの高さで形成することができる。また、バンプを無電解Niメッキ上に無電解Auメッキを設けた2層構成にするこ

【0039】また、本実施の形態で用いられた発光素子のように、同一面側に正負一対の電極を有し可視光を発光する発光素子の場合、負電極付近の電流密度が高くなり色ムラが生じる傾向にある。本発明では、前記発光素子の各電極上にバンプを設け、該バンプの上面が光取り出し面である透光性モールド部材上面と略同一平面となるように構成することにより、各電極間に生じる色ムラを改善することができ、均一に発光することが可能な発光装置が得られる。

【0040】(蛍光物質)本発明の発光装置に用いられる蛍光物質は、窒化物系半導体を発光層とする半導体発光素子から発光された光を励起させて発光できるセリウムで付活されたイットリウム・アルミニウム酸化物系蛍光物質としては、YA103: Ce 、 $Y_3A1_5O_1$ 2 Y: Ce (YAG: Ce) や $Y_4A1_2O_9$: Ce 、更にはこれらの混合物などが挙げられる。イットリウム・アルミニウム酸化物系蛍光物質にBa、Sr、Mg、Ca、Znの少なくとも一種が含有されていてもよい。また、Siを含有させることによって、結晶成長の反応を抑制し蛍光物質の粒子を揃えることができる。

【0041】本明細書において、Ceで付活されたイットリウム・アルミニウム酸化物系蛍光物質は特に広義に解釈するものとし、イットリウムの一部あるいは全体を、Lu、Sc、La、Gd及びSmからなる群から選ばれる少なくとも1つの元素に置換され、あるいは、アルミニウムの一部あるいは全体をBa、T1、Ga、Inの何れが又は両方で置換され蛍光作用を有する蛍光体を含む広い意味に使用する。

【0042】更に詳しくは、一般式 $(Y_z Gd_{1-z})$ $_3 Al_5 O_{12}$: Ce (但し、 $0 < z \le 1$) で示される フォトルミネッセンス蛍光体や一般式 $(Re_{1-a} Sm_a)_3 Re'_5 O_{12}$: Ce (但し、 $0 \le a < 1$ 、 $0 \le b \le 1$ 、Re t、Y、Gd、La、Sch Error

少なくとも一種、Re'は、Al、Ga、Inから選択 される少なくとも一種である。)で示されるフォトルミ ネッセンス蛍光体である。

【0043】この蛍光物質は、ガーネット構造のため、 熱、光及び水分に強く、励起スペクトルのピークを45 0nm付近にさせることができる。また、発光ピーク も、580nm付近にあり700nmまですそを引くブロードな発光スペクトルを持つ。

【0044】またフォトルミネセンス蛍光体は、結晶中にGd(ガドリニウム)を含有することにより、460mm以上の長波長域の励起発光効率を高くすることができる。Gdの含有量の増加により、発光ピーク波長が長波長に移動し全体の発光波長も長波長側にシフトする。すなわち、赤みの強い発光色が必要な場合、Gdの置換量を多くすることで達成できる。一方、Gdが増加すると共に、青色光によるフォトルミネセンスの発光輝度は低下する傾向にある。さらに、所望に応じてCeに加えてb、Cu、Ag、Au、Fe、Cr、Nd、Dy、Co、Ni、Ti、Euらを含有させることもできる。

【0045】しかも、ガーネット構造を持ったイットリウム・アルミニウム・ガーネット系蛍光体の組成のうち、Alの一部をGaで置換することで発光波長が短波長側にシフトする。また、組成のYの一部をGdで置換することで、発光波長が長波長側にシフトする。

【0046】Yの一部をGdで置換する場合、Gdへの置換を1割未満にし、且つCeの含有(置換)を0.03から1.0にすることが好ましい。Gdへの置換が2割未満では緑色成分が大きく赤色成分が少なくなるが、Ceの含有量を増やすことで赤色成分を補え、輝度を低下させることなく所望の色調を得ることができる。このような組成にすると温度特性が良好となり発光ダイオードの信頼性を向上させることができる。また、赤色成分を多く有するように調整されたフォトルミネセンス蛍光体を使用すると、ピンク等の中間色を発光することが可能な発光装置を形成することができる。

【0047】このようなフォトルミネセンス蛍光体は、Y、Gd、A1、及びCeの原料として酸化物、又は高温で容易に酸化物になる化合物を使用し、それらを化学量論比で十分に混合して原料を得る。又は、Y、Gd、Ceの希土類元素を化学量論比で酸に溶解した溶解を蓚酸で共沈したものを焼成して得られる共沈酸化物と、酸化アルミニウムとを混合して混合原料を得る。これにフラックスとしてフッ化バリウムやフッ化アンモニウム等のフッ化物を適量混合して坩堝に詰め、空気中1350~1450°Cの温度範囲で2~5時間焼成して焼成品を得、つぎに焼成品を水中でボールミルして、洗浄、分離、乾燥、最後に篩を通すことで得ることができる。【0048】本願発明の発光ダイオードにおいて、このようなフォトルミネセンス蛍光体は、2種類以上のセリウムで付活されたイットリウム・アルミニウム・ガーネ

ット蛍光体や他の蛍光体を混合させてもよい。

【0049】他にも青色、青緑色や緑色を吸収して赤色が発光可能な蛍光体としては、Eu及び/又はCrで付活されたサファイア(酸化アルミニウム)蛍光体やEu及び/又はCrで付活された窒素含有 $Ca-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ 蛍光体(オキシナイトライド蛍光硝子)等が挙げられる。これらの蛍光体を利用して発光素子からの光と蛍光体からの光の混色により白色光を得ることもできる。

【0050】また、蛍光体が含有される透光性モールド部材の粘度や蛍光体の粒径が形成時の量産性に影響する。すなわち、透光性モールド部材となる材料の粘度が低い場合や、蛍光体の粒径が大きい場合は透光性モールド部材となる材料との比重差による分離沈降が促進する傾向にある。また、粉砕工程での結晶破壊などにより、無機蛍光体では粒径が小さくなると変換効率が低下する傾向にある。さらに、あまり小さくなりすぎると凝集体を構成するために透光性モールド部材中への分散性が低下し発光装置からの色ムラや輝度ムラを引き起こす傾向にある。そのため、透光性モールド部材の材料や蛍光体にもよるが、蛍光体の平均粒径は1~100μmが好ましく、5~50μmがより好ましい。ここで平均粒径とは、空気透過法を基本原理としてサブシーブサイザーにて測定された平均粒子径を示す。

【0051】また、発光出力を向上させるためには、本発明で用いられる蛍光物質の平均粒径は10μm~50μmが好ましく、より好ましくは15μm~30μmである。このような粒径を有する蛍光物質は光の吸収率及び変換効率が高く且つ励起波長の幅が広い。このように、光学的に優れた特徴を有する大粒径蛍光物質を含有させることにより、発光素子の主波長周辺の光をも良好に変換し発光することが可能となり、発光装置の量産性が向上される。

【0052】また、この平均粒径値を有する蛍光物質が 頻度高く含有されていることが好ましく、頻度値は20 %~50%が好ましい。このように粒径のバラツキが小 さい蛍光物質を用いることにより色ムラが抑制され良好 な色調を有する発光装置が得られる。

【0053】本発明に用いられる具体的蛍光物質として、Ceで付活されたYAG系蛍光体(Y、Lu、Sc、La、Gd及びSmから選ばれた少なくとも1つの元素と、A1、Ga、及びInからなる群から選ばれた少なくとも1つの元素とを含んでなるセリウムで付活されたガーネット系蛍光体)を挙げる。YAG系蛍光体は、Y、Gd、Ceの希土類元素を化学量論比で酸に溶解した溶解液を蓚酸で沈降させる。これを焼成して得られる共沈酸化物と酸化アルミニウムを混合して混合原料を得る。これにフラックスとしてフッ化アンモニウムを混合して坩堝に詰め、空気中1400℃の温度で170分焼成して焼成品が得られる。焼成品を水中でボールミ

ルして洗浄、分離、乾燥、最後に篩を通してYAG系蛍 光体を形成させることができる。

【0054】同様に、本発明に用いられる他の具体的蛍光体として、Eu及び/又はCrで付活された窒素含有CaO-Al₂O₃-SiO₂ 蛍光体が挙げられる。このEu及び/又はCrで付活された窒素含有CaO-Al₂O₃-SiO₂ 蛍光体は、酸化アルミニウム、酸化イットリウム、窒化珪素及び酸化カルシウムなどの原料に希土類原料を所定比に混合した粉末を窒素雰囲気下において1300℃から1900℃(より好ましくは1500℃から1750℃)において溶融し成形させる。成形品をボールミルして洗浄、分離、乾燥、最後に篩を通して蛍光体を形成させることができる。これにより450nmにピークをもった励起スペクトルと約650nmにピークがある青色光により赤色発光が発光可能なEu及び/又はCrで付活されたCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシナイトライド蛍光硝子とすることができる。

【0055】なお、Eu及び/又はCrで付活されたCa-A1-Si-O-N系オキシナイトライド蛍光硝子の窒素含有量を増減することによって発光スペクトルのピークを575nmから690nmに連続的にシフトすることができる。同様に、励起スペクトルも連続的にシフトさせることができる。そのため、Mg、Znなどの不純物がドープされたGaNやInGaNを発光層に含む窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体からの光と、約580nmの蛍光体の光の合成光により白色系を発光させることができる。特に、約490nmの光が高輝度に発光可能なInGaNを発光層に含む窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体からなる発光素子との組合せに理想的に発光を得ることもできる。

【0056】また、上述のCeで付活されたYAG系蛍光体とEu及び/又はCrで付活された窒素含有Ca-A1-Si-O-N系オキシナイトライド蛍光硝子とを組み合わせることにより青色系が発光可能な発光素子を利用してRGB(赤色、緑色、青色)成分を高輝度に含む極めて演色性の高い発光ダイオードを形成させることもできる。このため、所望の顔料を添加するだけで任意の中間色も極めて簡単に形成させることができる。本発明においては何れの蛍光体も無機蛍光体であり、有機の光散乱剤やSiO2などを利用して高コントラストと優れた量産性が両立した発光ダイオードを形成させることができる。

【0057】(透光性モールド部材)このような蛍光物質を透光性モールド部材に含有させる。透光性モールド部材の材料としては、発光素子及び蛍光物質からの光に対して耐光性が高く、透光性に優れたものが好ましい。また、発光素子を被覆する保護膜として働く場合には、ある程度の剛性が要求される。透光性モールド部材の材料として、具体的にはエポキシ樹脂、シリコーン樹脂、ウレタン樹脂、不飽和ポリエステル樹脂、アクリルウレ

タン樹脂、ポリイミド樹脂等の無溶剤、あるいは溶剤タイプの液状透光性熱硬化樹脂が好適に挙げられる。同様に、アクリル樹脂、ポリカーボネート樹脂、ポリノルボルネン樹脂等の溶剤タイプの液状透光性熱可塑樹脂も利用することができる。更に、有機物だけでなく二酸化珪素などの無機物やゾルーゲル法にて形成した二酸化珪素及びアクリル樹脂などを混合したハイブリッド樹脂も好適に利用することができる。また、凸レンズ部材など更に透光性モールド部材を樹脂等にて被覆する場合は、凸レンズ部材等との密着性を考慮して上述で記載した樹脂から選択利用することができる。

【0058】本発明において、蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材9は、ウエハー状態の素子の上面及び側面に設けられる。このようにウエハーの状態で行うことで、後に研磨を行い好ましい膜厚に調整することができる。 想的な色調を有する発光装置を形成することができる。 また、前記蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材は、素子の側面まで覆うように設けることにより、素子側面からの光を色変換させて放出することができ色調ムラを抑制することができる。また、本発明の発光ダイオードは、蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材中に、ワイヤー等電気的に接続するのに必要なものが存在しないため、光を遮断するものがなく、光取り出し効率は良好である。

【0059】本発明において、発光面となる透光性モールド部材の上面は、発光素子の電極上にバンプの上面と略同一平面である。ここで、本明細書において略同一平面とは、前記バンプの側面全体が前記透光性モールド樹脂にて被膜されていればよく広義のものとする。このようにバンプの側面を露出させることなく前記透光性モールド部材にて被覆することにより、前記バンプと前記透光性モールド部材との界面から水分が吸収されてしまうのを防止することができ好ましい。また、前記モールド部材の上面の形状は特に限定されるものではなく、曲線を帯びていてもよいし凹凸を有していてもよく、このような構成の場合レンズ効果が得られ良好な指向特性が得られる。

【0060】このようにして得られた発光装置は、バンプ8の上面及び蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材9とからなる発光装置の上面と発光装置の基板側底面とが略平行であると様々な実装が可能となり好ましい。更に前記発光装置が略直方体であると、容易に複数の発光装置を密に実装することができ好ましい。特に、同一面側に両電極を有する発光素子を用いる場合、前記各電極上にそれぞれバンプを設け、各正負の電極の導電接続部分が素子底面側から互いに等しい高さとすることで、リード電極等の外部電極と発光装置とをワイヤーにて導電をとる際に、各ワイヤーのループ形状及び進入角を等しくすることができる。これによりワイヤーの強度が向上され、外力等によるワイヤー切れを防止することができる。

【0061】更に、図5に示すように、前記蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を、発光素子の各電極上に設けられたバンプの上面を開口部として前記発光素子の周囲を覆うように四方八方に設けても良い。このように構成すると発光素子から発光される光を全て良好に変換することができ、均一に発光することが可能な発光装置が得られる。特に基板側底面にも蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を設けるとフリップ実装が可能となり出力向上を図ることができる。一方、前記発光装置の基板側を実装基板に対向させダイボンド樹脂にて固定する場合、前記ダイボンド樹脂中に前記蛍光物質を含有させることで発光素子の基板底面側から発光される光を良好に変換し外部に取り出すことができる。

【0062】(反射膜)本発明に用いられる反射膜11は、基板側から発光される光が外部に放出されるのを抑制し光取り出し効率を向上させ、より良好な発光を得るためのものである。好ましい反射膜の材料として、多層膜で形成された酸化膜や種々の金属等が挙げられる。特に形成のしやすさの観点から金属膜を用いることが好ましい。金属膜として、具体的には反射率の高いAg、Al及びそれらの合金等が挙げられる。これらの金属膜はスパッタリング法や真空蒸着法等によって形成することができる。本発明において反射膜は、少なくとも基板の底面を覆うように形成されていればよく、好ましくはチップの側面及び底面を覆うように連続して形成される。【0063】

【実施例】以下、本発明に係る実施例の発光ダイオード について説明する。なお、本発明は以下に示す実施例の みに限定されるものではない。

【0064】[実施例1]サファイア(C面)よりなる 絶縁性基板1上に各半導体層2,3及び青色(470n m)が発光可能な発光層(図示していない)をMOVP E法により形成する。アニーリング後、ウエハーを反応 容器から取り出し、最上層のp型窒化物半導体層の表面 に所定のSiOっ等からなる絶縁膜を成膜した後、前記 絶縁膜表面上に所定の形状のレジスト膜を形成し、R I E(反応性イオンエッチング)装置でp型窒化物半導体 層側からエッチングを行い、負電極を形成するn型窒化 物半導体層の表面を露出させる。次に、前記絶縁膜を酸 により剥離した後、最上層にあるp型窒化物半導体層上 のほぼ全面にNi/Auからなる第1正電極4を、47 Onmの波長の光透過率が40%で且つ表面抵抗率が2 Ω/□となるように、膜厚200オングストロームで形 成する。次に、前記第1正電極上に、リフトオフ法によ りΑυからなる第2正電極5を膜厚0. 7μmで形成す る。一方、エッチングにより露出させたn型窒化物半導 体層の表面には、同じくリフトオフ法によりW/A1/ W/Auからなる負電極6を膜厚0.8μmで形成し、 LED素子とする。

【0065】次に、パターニングにより、各電極のボン

ディング部のみを露出させ素子全体を覆うようにSiO 2よりなる絶縁性保護膜7を470nmの波長において光透過率が90%となるように膜厚2μmで形成する。【0066】以上のようして形成された窒化物半導体ウエハーにおいて、図3-(a)のように、ダイシングにより半導体層側面に蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を設けるための凹部を形成する。このようにダイシングすることにより発光素子の発光層の側面に蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を配置することができ色ムラを抑制することができ好ましい。またウエハーをスクライブする際、該ウエハーにかかる圧力を低減させることができ基板の反りや劈開を抑制することができる。ダイシング後、各電極の各ボンディング面上にバンプボンバーにてバンプ8の材料であるAuを高さ50μmで圧着させる。(第1の工程)。

【0067】一方、蛍光物質として($Y_{0.8}$ G d 0.2) $_3$ A 1_5 O $_1$ $_2$: C e を 80 重量部、エポキシ樹脂 100 重量部と酸無水物、硬化促進剤及び拡散剤として SiO_2 を 65 で十分に撹拌させ、蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材 9 となる材料を形成する。このときのエポキシ樹脂の粘度は 700 c p である。このように形成された蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材となる材料を、ディップにより前記バンプを覆うように膜厚 150 μ mで被覆させる(第20 工程)。これを 85 で 180 分の一次硬化、 140 で 240 分の二次硬化によって硬化させる。

【0068】次に、発光素子の発光面から該透光性モールド部材上面が40μmとなるように、各バンプ8及び 蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材9を半導体層側から 共に研磨してバンプ8の表面を露出させる(第3の工程)。また、基板を厚さが120μmとなるように基板 側から研削・研磨する。

【0069】最後に、窒化物半導体ウエハーの切断される位置の透光性モールド部材をダイシングにより除去した後、スクライバーによりスクライブラインを引き外力によって300μm角のチップ状に切断する(第4の工程)。

【0070】以上のようにして形成された発光ダイオードを用いて白色LEDランプを形成すると、歩留まりは95%である。このように、本発明である発光ダイオードを使用することで、量産性良く発光装置を生産でき、信頼性が高く且つ色調ムラの少ない発光装置を提供することができる。

【0071】(比較例1)これに対して、絶縁膜を設けた後に窒化物半導体層半導体ウエハーをチップ状に切断し、個々の発光素子をマウントリードのカップ内底面に配置し、ワイヤーにより電気的に接続した後に、まず蛍光物質含有透光性モールド部材を発光素子を覆うようにカップ内に充填させ、その後透光性の凸レンズ部材を設ける以外は実施例1と同様にして発光ダイオードを形成

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すると、歩留まりは85%である。また、実施例1の発光ダイオードと比較すると色調にムラが見られる。

【0072】(実施例2)第4の工程後、個々の発光ダイオードにシート・エキスパンド10を用いてスパッタ法によりサファイア基板側に反射膜11を形成する第5の工程を行う以外は実施例1と同様にして発光ダイオードを形成すると、実施例1と同様の効果が得られる。また、端面の光を良好に発光面に取り出すことができ高出力の発光ダイオードが得られる。

【0073】(実施例3)第4の工程後、個々の発光ダイオードに、基板側から基板の周囲に蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を形成する以外は実施例1と同様にして発光ダイオードを形成すると、発光素子上に設けられたバンプの露出面以外の全て外周に前記蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を有する発光装置が得られ、実施例1と同様の効果が得られる他、発光素子の四方八方から発光される光を良好に色変換することができるため、色ムラが抑制され更に均一な発光が得られる。

【0074】一方、蛍光物質として($Y_{0.8}$ G d 0.2) $_3$ A 1_5 O $_1$ 2:C e を 8 O 重量部、シラノール(S i (OE t) 3 O H)100 重量部、更に前記シラノールの2倍の重量でエタノールを混合してスラリーを形成し、該スラリーをノズルからウエハーに吐出させて蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材の材料と塗布した後、300℃にて3時間加熱してシラノールをS i O 2 とし、蛍光物質をウエハー上に固着させる以外は実施例1と同様にして発光装置を形成すると、実施例1と同様の効果が得られる。

[0075]

【発明の効果】詳細に説明したように、本発明に係る発光装置は、ウエハーをチップ状に切断する前に、各電極上にバンプを形成して導電部分を嵩上げし、蛍光物質含有透光性モールド部材を半導体層側に設けることで、信頼性が高く且つ光学特性に優れた色変換型発光装置を効

率よく生産することができる。

【0076】また、本発明の発光装置は、バンプ露出面を開口部として発光素子の周囲全面に蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材を有するため、発光素子からの光を蛍光物質にて効率よく変換させることができ、所望とする色調を均一に発光することができる。このため、発光素子からの光による外部の劣化を抑制することができる。

【0077】また、基板側に連続した絶縁性反射膜を設けることにより、光取り出し効率が良好で発光ムラの少ない発光装置とすることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明に係る実施の形態の発光ダイオードの模式的断面図である。

【図2】 本発明に係る実施の形態の他の態様の発光ダイオードの模式的平面図である。

【図3】 本発明に係る実施の形態の発光ダイオードの形成方法である。

【図4】 本発明に係る実施の形態の他の発光ダイオードの形成方法の一工程である。.

【図5】 本発明に係る実施の形態の他の発光ダイオードの模式的断面図である。

【符号の説明】

1・・・基板

2···n型窒化物半導体層

3・・・p型窒化物半導体層

4・・・第1正電極

5・・・第2正電極

6・・・負電極

7・・・絶縁膜

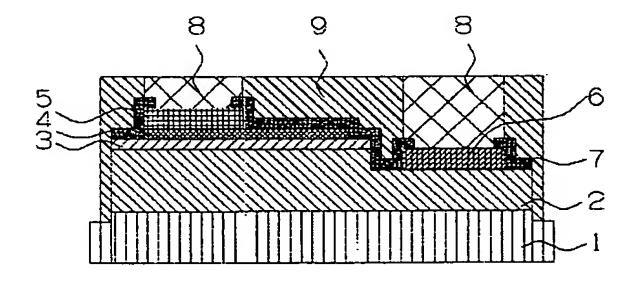
8・・・バンプ

9・・・蛍光物質含有の透光性モールド部材

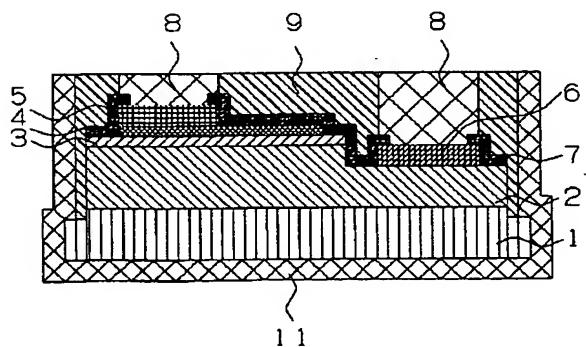
10・・・シート・エキスパンド

11・・・反射膜

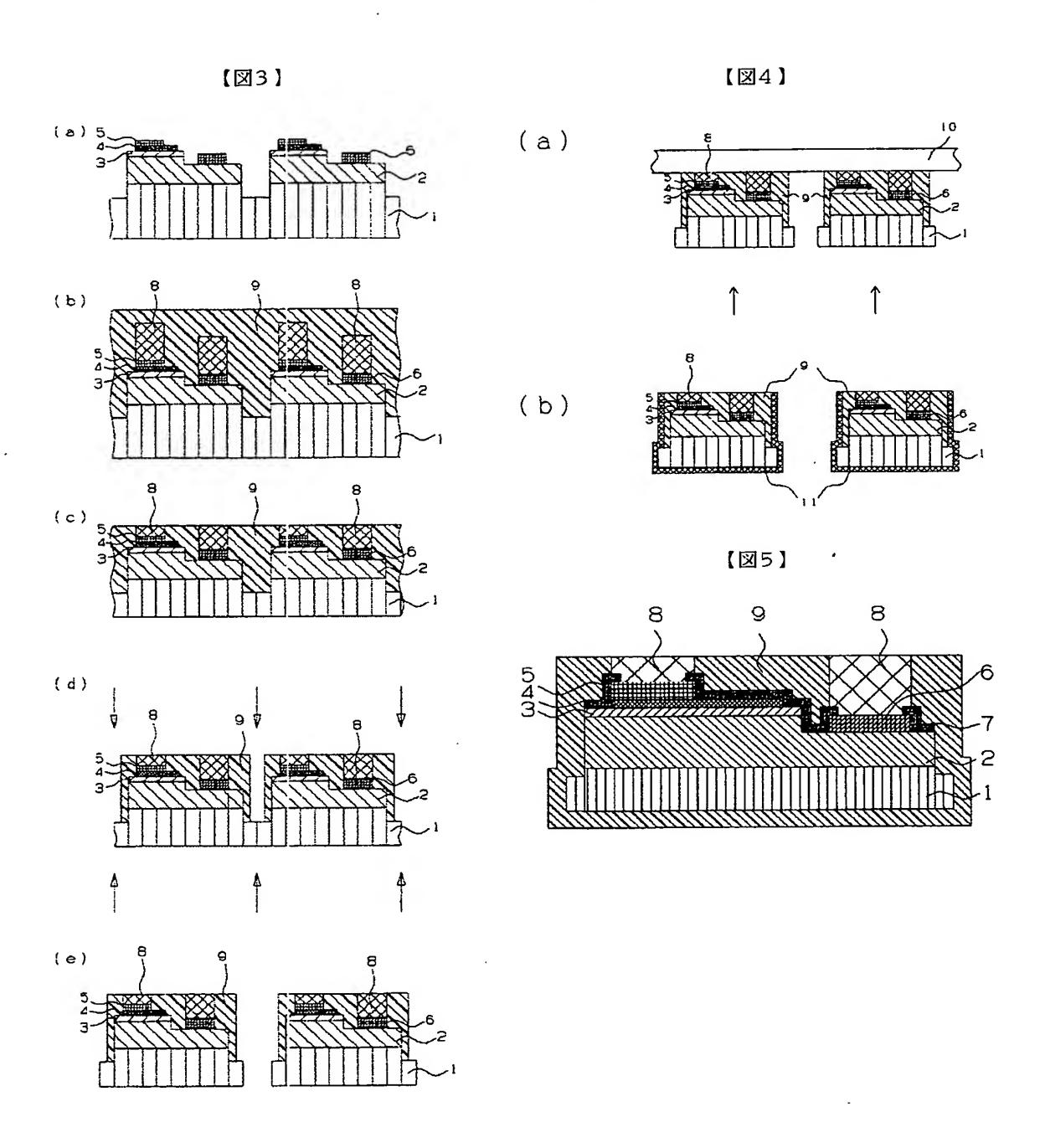
【図1】



【図2】



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